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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch malled to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTOR-

The splendid work of District Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, is drawing public attention to the great importance of the work of the prosecuting attorneys in all States. The prosecuting attorney can do more, perhaps, than any other officer of government to bring evil doers to justice make men respect and obey the laws. Indeed, if he does not discharge his duty faithfully and fearlessly, many criminals will go unpunished. He may appear to do duty, and he may get along in such a way as to protect himself from charges of neglect; at the same time he may, by winking at crime or keeping his eyes shut to crime, fall far short to his whole duty to the Commonwealth. The prosecuting attorney must be a good lawyer but he must be something more; he must be a falthful and fearless official; he mus nether high or low; he must be so faith ful and so brave that he will do his duty, let the consequences be what they may, is not necessary that he should be detective; that he should be prying into verybody's affairs; but he should keep his eyes open and his ears open, that he nay know what is going on, and when he knows that the law is violated in any stance, it is his duty to bring the fact

It is necessary in many cases that he take the inlative, and when the grand jury has brought in an indictment it is his duty to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law if he believes that the accused is guilty. He must be absolutely proof against all sorts of influences that would deter him from his duty. He must be a man so conscientious that he cannot be bribed or intimidated. He must not let rich men, or poor men, or politicians, or tical welfare, stand in the way of his the Commonwealth. If so, he is unfit to hold this important office.

view of these facts, for they are facts, it is a matter of supreme imporance that the people of Virginia, in their espective cities and countles, be exceedman for this position. It is no office for the "good fellows" to fill. The people owe it to themselves and to the law, which they are sworn to uphold, to put into this office a man of legal ability, a man of the highest character. If they do bringing criminals to the bar of justice and having them prosecuted as criminals deserve. If they fall to do so, if they office than the duties of the office; if they put in a man who represents specially any class of people rich or poor: if they in a man who is disposed to clos his eyes to the violation of the law, they may expect to see the laws violated an priminals escaping the whip of justice.

Nominations for this important office are being made by the Deomeratic party in various parts of the State, and it to be hoped that the voters will put aside all questions of personal favoritism and vote for the man who, in their best judgment, will most efficiently, faithfully and fearlessly discharge the duties of the

THE MORTGAGE TAX. We believe in taxing real estate and

personal property and incomes and fran-chises, but the State must not look bechiese, but the State must not look be-yond her borders for subjects of taxation, and she must not try to tax any one subject more than once. She should not tax the property itself, and then tax again the syldence of ownership.—Richmond

tax the property itself, and then the avidence of ownership.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

As we understand The Times-Dispatch, it would have mortgages untaxed because the property mortgaged is tuxed. Now, what becomes of the tax which should be paid on the money loaned on the mortgage, which did not go into the improvement of the property mortgaged, but which is yielding the lender a good profit in the interest. Money lenders sometimes have consciences as elastic as their currency, and the mortgage is the only evidence of the existence of their cash.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

provided it should be invested in taxable if the assessor can find it. If sent out of of intolerance and ostracism towards all subject of taxation in Virginia

But however that might be, the case repenting and recanting, and formally re-

Is not altered so far as the holder of the mortgage is concerned. We will suppose a case and we should like to have an opinion from our contemporary. We will suppose that a citizen of Virginia owns nine-tenths of the stock in a corporation which owns and publishes a daily newspaper. We will suppose that the newspaper corporation owns the building in which the newspaper is published. For the purpos of purchasing a new press the company decides to borrow a sum of money, the loan to be evidenced by a note secured by mortgage on the building. decides to lend this money out of hi private purse. He makes the loan and akes a mortgage as aforesaid. The company then takes the money and purchases a press. Next year the assessor comes around and assesses the press and the company pays on that assessment. It also pays full taxes on the building, as it had paid the year before.

In such a case does our contemporary think it would be right to make the holder of the mortgage pay a tax on the amount he loaned to the company?

A PREACHER'S MISTAKE.

We have been favored with a marked copy of the Danville Methodist, containing a report of the meeting of the Danville District Conference. During the session of the conference an address was delivered on the subject of education by the Rev. James Cannon, Jr., from which we take the following extract:

we take the following extract:

"The State secular press is against derominational education; think of our
Randolph-Macon College, the school of
150,000 Methodists, within twenty-two
miles of Richmond, by actual measure,
only receiving twenty-three inches space
notice in The Times-Dispatch, William
and Mary commencement given fifty
inches space, Washington and Lee twenty-one inches given a ball final. At Virginia Military Institute a special corresondent sent in column after column, in
all thriy-three inches more than all space
given denomination school commencements; four balls were fully reported.
The University of Virginia commencement was given by The Times-Dispatch
page after page."

Here is a curious state of things. Some

Here is a curious state of things. Some time ago the Rev. J. H. Light, of the Methodist Church, of Lexington, publicly declared that Washington and Lee was a Presbyterian school, and that the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute were Episcopal schools. If Mr. Light was right, the argument of his Brother Cannon falls to the ground. We leave these two distinguished Methodist divines to settle the question between themselves.

In the meantime we take occasion to remark that The Times-Dispatch is not opposed to denominational schools or to any school whose object is to educate mer and women in mind and morals. The edijudged in any case by the manner in which it prints the news. We endeavor to give most prominence to those subjects and if we have given more prominence to the finals of the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute schools, it is because our news editor at other denominations because we chanced to give more prominence recently to the

leading prelates of other denominations. If Mr. Cannon had been entirely fair in his statement he would have told his to the Virginia Military Institute recently because of the unveiling of the monument to the heroes of New Market, an we have given special prominence to the University of Virginia, not only because that is the leading institution in the State, but because it has been more than usua in the public eye by reason of the con test for the presidency that has been

going on. in any sense opposed to denominational schools is to draw an inference which is wholly unwarranted, and which in no sense represents the position of this paper. On the contrary, we are only too glad to aid them in any way we can, and we think that Chancellor Smith, of the Randolph system, or President Boatwright, of Richmond College, will bear us out in that assertion.

MR, BRYAN KICKS.

The startling statement is made that Mr. William J. Bryan will not take the stump in Ohio in the interest of his friend, the Hon. Tom Johnson, who has seen recently nominated by the Democrats for Governor. A special to the Washington Post from Cleveland says that Mr. Bryan was scheduled to make rix speeches this week in Ohio, including one at the State Fair, At Napoleon he was to speak with John H. Clarke, John son's endorsed candidate for United States Senator, who in 1896 denounced the Chicago platform and said that Bryan's election would be a calamity to the coun

The correspondent further save that Mr Johnson's purpose in asking Mr. Bryan to speak in Ohio was to make it appear that the Nebraskan had given his approval to Clarke's candidacy. As soon as this became apparent, Mr. Bryan sent Mr. Johnson a telegram cancelling all his Ohlo engagements.

This is simply in confirmation of the fact already so apparent that Mr. Bryan does not intend to affiliate in any with Democrats who opposed him in 1896. He would rather see the party go down in defeat than to see any of these Demo crats come to the front and have conspicuous part in the next campaign. Mr. Bryan's idea is that the party shall win according to his programme, or not at all. The Ohio Democrats expressed their In case the money borrowed does not go unqualified approval of the Kansas City into the improvement of the property platform, and to that extent expressed mortgaged, but into some other invest- approval of Bryanism. But the fact that ment, it would be a subject of taxation a gold standard Democrat is put up for prominent position is enough to property lying in the State. It may escape Mr. Bryan out of the contest. He inslets taxation, as much property in Virginia on a reaffirmation of the Kansas City does escape taxation, but it will be taxed platform, but he insists also on a policy the State, of course, it would not be a gold Democrats, unless such Democrats shall come up to the mourner's bench,

nouncing the views they once entertained. It is for the party leaders to say whether or not Mr. Bryan's policy shall be carried out.

THE FORTY MILLIONS. The President's stay at Oyster Bay has not been altogether a vacation. there to consult with him upon affairs of State, and particularly with reference to subjects to be embraced in his annual

inessage to Congress.

Currency reform seems to have been the lople discussed at most of these conferences, and it is by long odds the most difficult one with which he has to deal, for here he finds the Republicans, Senstors and Representatives, most divided.

There are at least three opinions prevalling, and which he hopes, or had hoped, to reconcile. One of these is held by those members who desire the laws amended somewhat upon the basis of the Aldrich bill; another class looks for the creation of an elastic currency through medium of legislation akin to that proposed in the Fowler bill, and the third class is pronounced against both those

A few days ago it was stated that the President had abandoned all hope of doing anything more than to secure legislation which will require the deposit of custor house receipts in national banks on the same basis that internal revenue re celpts are now deposited, and obtain the repeal of so much of the law as puts a limitation of \$3,000,000 a month on the retirement of bank notes.

The reports from Oyster Bay from day to day are so very conflicting, it is impossible for an outsider to form a correct idea of what the plans of the admin istration will be. This much, however, seems to be certain, that the President will not call an extra session of Congress In October.

That project has been antagonized by many party leaders, and they probably have convinced Mr. Roosevelt that it would be bad politics to have Congress in session at a time when many Senators and Representatives would like to be at their homes mending their fences and rendering party services in their State campaigns. Therefore it is not expected that the extra session will be called for a date earlier than November 9th.

Then, too, the argument is used that should a light money market be threatened, the situation can be eased by the Secretary of the Treasury using the \$40,-000,000 which has been laid aside (but not specifically so) to pay the Frenchmen for he Panama canal property and fran-

That money will not be required as early as it was supposed it would be, if, indeed, it will be needed at all. At any rate, Colombia has rejected the treaty which the United States proposed, and probably will offer a substitute different in form and in substance, too. It is not likely, therefore, that the \$40,000,000 reser shipment to Paris will be called for for several months to come.

It is said that powerful influences, foreign and domestic, are at work to control Colombia's action, with the view of defeating the ratification of the treaty; but, on the other hand, there are probably potential influences at work in

The Panama Company's stockholder would have great cause for grief if the government of the United States abandoned them to their fate and turned its attention again to the Nicaraguan route. But, however that may be, the opinion prevails, as we have said, that it is lucky for the people that the \$40,000,000 will not have to go out of the country for a good Meantime the anticipated period of currency stringency will have passed, with the Secretary of the Treasiry uncommonly well prepared to meet

There seems to be no reason to ques tion the President's sincerity as to currency reform, but it does appear that his persuasions have not availed to harmonize the conflict of opinion in his party, without which currency legislation need not be expected.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS.

The Bedford Democrat says that primaries in many counties practically amount to an election, and "yet there are no legal safeguards thrown around them. Any amount of cheating can be done, here is no law to punish such cheatwhich leads it to conclude that "these party primaries should be legalized so as to punish frauds or else be

Without doubt there should be a sensible primary election law enacted to cover the entire State. It would not be difficult to draft such a statute. All that would be necessary to say would be that whatever constitutes an offense against the elec tions held under the general laws should be an offense if committed in a primary election.

But the people are not altogether defenseloss in this matter.

In the first place we have a revised and improved electorate. In the next place the pure elections law is applicable to primary elections and can and should be enforced.

The thing for Democrats to do is to make it clear beyond peradventure to their Senators and delegates in the General Assembly that they desire and "demand" that a general primary election law shall he passed, and that it shall extend to every primary election whenever of wherever held in Virginia, and no matter by what party.

Meetings are being held in several parts of the State of New York to raise funds to enable George W. Burks, a negro por ter, to fight a case that he has brough against Paul Bosso, an Italian bootblack.

The question which the State Court of Appeals is asked to consider is whether a negre can compel a white man to black his boots. Bosso, the bootblack, has a business stand in Rochester. Some time before the beginning of Burks' suit, negroes were accustomed to wait about the stand until a white woman took one of the chairs. Then one of the negroes would take a chair beside her. This practice went on for a considerable time, the bootblack receiving many complaints from the women, and gradually his business fell.

RHCEA THE WORLD OVER.

During the thirty years and more that chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and populary and populary part of the United States it is now the acknowledged standard for a favorite the world over. The editor of a favorite the world over. The e

off. Then Bosso refused to shine shoes of negroes any longer, and Burks, after being so refused, sued him. Bosso declares. that he has no personal grudge against colored people, but that he must decide definitely whether he will serve whites or blacks, and he has made up his mind to refuse to shine the shoes of any more

nolored men. When the ease was tried before the Appellate Division, three of the justices voted in favor of the negro and two for the bootblack, Evidence that negroes watched their opportunity to get sents besides white women was not admitted. Now Bosso has taken his case up to the Court of Appeals, and it has just beell placed upon the calendar there.

The most readable and practical thing, and withal the most witty, we have seen on the subject of hypnotism is contained in a monograph from the pen of Coroner Taylor. It consists in the main of two papers, one originally prepared for the Old Dominion Journal, and the other for the Dispatch, in which, much that is of interest to intelligent people is contained.

The story about the appearance in Richmond in 1845 of Professor Bonneville is told in Dr. Taylor's delightfully engaging style, and the comparison that he institutes between mesmerism in 1845 and hypnotism in 1903, is instructive. He s a 'wery risky experience for the living thing," nad he thinks it is a shame "that traveling fakirs are allowed to attempt it upon children, and that children are taught by the contagion of example to

We have spoken of Dr. Taylor merely is coroner of Richmond, but in the ecientific world he is also well known as professor of chemistry, toxicology and medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of Virginia.

The Democratic party law of the State says that "all county and city committees must be reorganized in 1901 when nominations are made for the House of Delegates, and every two years thereafter. Is there any reason to believe that it was not the intent of this clause that the election of these committeemen should be by

We so construe the law here; but for committeemen at primary elections.

It is understood that the President will spend a week at Rosegill, near Urbanna, the Virginia home of Senator J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport, Pa.,) during the month of November, and we suppose he will have a series of bird hunts. He is will doubtles fare well

Personal and General.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor owns the most costly ring in America. It was made in Paris, and has three large emeralds surrounded by diamonds. The entire ring is encrusted with tiny diamonds and the emeralds are declared to be as noarly perfect as any over seen in Amsterdam. A flowless emerald is the rarest of gems. Henry Thomas Carew-Hunt has been appointed British Consul for the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, to reside at New Orleans.

of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alahama and Florida, to reside at New Orleans.

Major Count Gleichen, of the Grenadler
Guards, has been appointed British Milltary attache at Berlin. Count Gleichen,
who is an equerry to the King, has been
for some time attached to the Egyptian
Army, lately as director of intelligence
and Sudan agent.

J. F. Ellison, president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, has received an invitation from the Paraguay
Government to go to that country as
its guest, during which visit he will inspect the waterways of the country.

Rev. Frather Joseph Costa, of Galesburg, Ill., has just celebrated the fittioth
anniversary of his ordination as a priest.
Jane Anna Longland, who as a child,
danced with the Duke of Weilington,
saw the coronation of Queen Victoria
and was friendly with the children of
Don Carlos, has just died in Brocklyn.
Her father was an interpreter in the
royal navy and a tutor of the children
of Don Carlos.

Salem, Mass., has honored Secretary
Moody by naming one of her public
suares after him, in spite of the fact

Moody by naming one of her publi-squares after him, in spite of the fac-that the name of General Miles was firs proposed for the new square.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The German Reichstag has made an apropriation for heavier rails and the for the Berlin-Zossen Railway, upon which the widely advertised high-speed electric trains felied a year ago because the track was too light.

The number of young men leaving Austria and Hungary is so great that the governments of both countries are making strenuous enorts to stop it.

The cost of railways has been calculated at 33 per inch and \$105,000 per mile. It is said that Brillsh railways are three times as costly as those of America.

The number of homesteads entered in British Columbia during April was 4,670 or 600 more than double the number en-tered in the corresponding month last

Lady Henry Somerset is withdrawing gradually from her career as a reformer. She is very sensitive on the subject of her hobbles. Her pet aversion is William Waldorf Astor, who once said of her: "She must be the sort of woman who drives a man to distraction."

A collection of stamps formed by G. Owen Wheeler, of the London Philatelic Society, was sold by auction recently for S.5:

Gold crosses and diplomas were pre-sented by the German Empress last year to 176 women servants who had been forty years with the same family.

Heslep's Good Work.

Heslep's Good Work.

Bir.—The people of the district lying south of Main and west of First Streets are rejoicing over the success of Councilman Heslep in getting an appropriation to have a thirty-six inch water main put round the Reservolr, so as to relieve them to a great extent of the mud in the water. This is a great victory for our young councilman.

Mr. Heslep has been fighting for this ever since he was elected to the Council.

A FAVORITE REMEDY FOR DIAR RHŒA THE WORLD OVER.

By putting in this main the water will have about 10a days' settling before reaching the consumers, thereby reducing to a great extent the James River mud that we have to contend with: as it was claimed that the settling best would be ready in about eighteen months or two wears, but he was not, willims for his constituents to use mud for that length of time, and he stuck to it until he got the appropriation, which speaks well for Richmond's youngest councilman.

M.

TRANSFER REGISTRATION

Mr. Lanier Enlarges on this Interesting and Important Subject.

Mr. Sydney M. O'Bannon, City:

Dear Sir,—in all matters that come before the various Registration Boards throughout the State in the discharge of their official duties, the equality of the majoritate of the discharge of their duties, and any one who feels himself aggreeved by their decision has the right of appeal to the Circuit or Corporation Court, as the case may registrate of the majoritate of the General Assembly, approved July 28, 1962. Acts of Assembly, approved July 28, 1962. Acts of Assembly, approved July 28, 1962. Acts of Assembly, oxtra essaion, 1902-1903, pages, 12-13, which receives with reference to qualification as to period of residence necessary or registration, entire the majoritate of the majoritate of

prior to the year 1904." The Logislature is not named in this ordinance, which, as its title indicates, purports to and does deal fully with the subject; and the general provisions of which are subordinate to the specific provisions of Article II. of the Constitution on the elective franchise. The power of legislation is derived from the Constitution, either directly, or by necessary implication, and cannot be exercised in conflict with any specific requirement thereof.

The Constitution, as will be seen by reference to section 25, gives the Legislatura no authority in the matter of registration and transfers until after the first of January, 1004. It will be seen, by reference to the last line of section 25, where the Constitution, that the Logislature is directed to provide for the transfer of all voters registered under the new Constitution, but, as the duty of the Legislature is directed to provide for the transfer of all voters registered under the new Constitution, but, as the duty of the Legislature is directed to provide for the transfer of all voters registered under the new Constitution, but, as the duty of the Legislature is directed to provide for the premises must necessarily remain in abeyance until after that period.

Some one may contend that these qual-

any act it may pass in the premises must necessarily remain in abeyance until after that period.

Some one may contend that these qualifications of residence, etc., are restricted to original registrations, and do not apply to transfers, on the ground that a transfer is not a registration within the meaning of that term as used in the Constitution. In answer to that, the Constitution speaks of registration upon transfers, and a voter is not permitted to vote on his transfer, except and until he is duly registered thereunder. It is, therefore, a qualified registration, involving a concession the law makes to the voter in many particulars required on his original registration, but does not relieve him of the specific requirements as to length of residence, which are fundamental, and necessary to prevent fraud and preserve the general scheme of suffrage, etc., in its entirety. It is needless to say that, the Even were it conceded that the voter.

cellslature cannot, of course, relieve him fathen.

Even were it conceded that the voter an register immediately upon his transer, he cannot vote on such registration nill he has acquired the requisite resiscae, because the Constitution specifically ays so in section 18, and section 18 of the chedule specifically preserves, for all time hose qualifications. This being true with chedule specifically preserves, for all time hose qualifications. This being true with essard to voting, what advantage would estate to the voter to register on his transer before acquiring the required resiscae, even were he permitted so to do? this, together with the fact that such construction would onen wide the door of raud, forces the conclusion that the ther is the proper interpretation of the rovisions on the subject. For the reasons serie expressed, 1 do not think the facts the correctness of the opinion I fornerly expressed to you, which was:

1. That every registered voter is each

tilled to a transfer at any time, upon his application, from the secretary of the board that registered him, to any precinct of any county, city or town in the State he may designate.

2. That he is not entitled to register upon sold transfer in the precinct to which he is transferred, said precinct being in some county, city or town other than where he formerly resided until he shall have resided in said new precinct inhry days, and twelve months in the county, city or town in which said precinct is.

county, city or town in which said precinct is.

The law on this subject is plain to my
mind, and I trust I have made it plain
to you in this letter, which, I hope may
answer your words.

Very truly yours.

Chairman Board of A. S. LANIER,
con Ward.

Time for Municipal Improvement of

Campaign in the South.

With the assurance that this year's cotton crop will command high prices, thus adding a great stimulus to the growing prosperity of the Bouth, the people of every community should begin to seriously consider the importance of municipal improvements. Towns without water works and a sewerage system should prenare at once for their construction, streets should be purved, municipal buildings erected wherever needed, and, without ontering upon any wild extravagances, the whole South should make great progress in putting itself in line with the most progressive sections of the country. No better investment can be made than in such enterprises, for they not only mean health and comfort to the people of the community, but they also make possible the attraction of outside people and money. Campaign in the South.

of the community, but they also make possible the attraction of outside people and money.

No non-progressive community lacking modern improvements, content with old out-of-date public buildings, need hope to command the attention of outside people. New and attractive buildings, good streets, water works and fresh paint are wonderful "drawing" cards for towns seeking to secure capital and new population. For many years the South was compelled to lag behind in these improvements, but it can no longer plead financial inability, and now with the great prosperty which it is beginning to enjoy it should enter upon a municipal improvement campaign, a general cleaning up and freshening up of its schools, its churches and its dwellings. The architect and the engineer should be overywhere in evidence, and no false economy should prevent the employment of the very best talent to be found. Crysap work in architecture and in ongineering is the poorest policy which could be devised, and while it always means a botteled job it also means in the end a greater cost than would have resulted had the ablest expert knowledge and skill /been secured. The South has had enough of "cheap" work. It needs the highest grade, and all of its improvements should not ally have the henefit of the best skill and the best technical knowledge to be found, but they should be made solid and substantial in advance of the present needs of the community, since the development be found, and city population.—Manufacturers Record.

T Old North State.

The newspaper press which has printed so much and commented at such length upon the murder of the American vice-consul at Beirut, Syria, is in much the attitude of the mot which lynched the wrong man, and owes to the public the apology which this mob made to the widow. It went to a man's house at night, dragged him out of bed, and, with no investigation and few words, took him to the woods and harged him. After it was just too late it was ascertained that after all, the man was the woman's husband; and, the party, retracing its steps to the house and calling the widow to the door, the leader addressed her in his blandest tones: "Madam of find that we have made a mistake which we regret—the joke is on us."—Charlotte The newspaper press which has printed

We shall see whether the object of the interease in the valuation of property was to put it at its real value on the list or whether it was to raise a greater amount of laxes. If the former and was in view then the rate of taxation will be reduced one-fourth, which is said to be the amount of increase in valuation. If to provide more taxes was the object, then the rate will remain and one-fourth will be added to the taxes. We shall see what direction the matter will take,—Baleigh Times.

In the local columns of this morning's Messonger we publish an article from the Baltimore Sun on the sensational and absurd report sent out from Newport that Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones would entertain as their guest at that city and on the yacht Narada a negro from this State, named James Lotin. We purposely omlitted publication of the article when it first appeared in the New York papers, because our knowledge of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and of Mr. Walters, the owner of the yacht, would not permit us. for a moment, to believe that there was a word of truth in the statement, and we'cast it aside as unmore the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jones at Newport, than he is their guest while serving them at Airlie.—Wilmington Messenger.

"The class of negroes given to these eriminal assaults never go inside of a church; they never attend school; they never hear, much less read, of what is going on. In other words, they cannot be reached, * * They are isolated from the best element of their race; in fact, the ignorant negro gets it into his head that his brother who knows something is 'stuck up' and don't want to know him. This is natural, and in fact white people get the same idea in their heads, so that it is impossible to reach these classes if stided down the cure lies in education—in school and in church—any and everywhere, but the first thing is education."—Greensboro Record.

We see in an exchange that North Carolina is to have a "typical" exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. In front of a "typical" cabin is to stand a "typical" hollow tree, where a "typical" possum and its family may be seen. Of course, this will not necessitate showing a "typical," no account negro with a "typical," no account negro with a "typical," doe and gun. Though the article appears in the Baltimore Sun, we believe it is merely exposition press stuff sent out for want of something better to do. If any good North Carolina money goes for such a purpose as above somebody will hear from it.—Greenville Reflector,

will hear from it.—Greenville Renector.

"Halifax county has had her first lynching, and so great was the provocation, so black and hellish the crime of the negro brute. Manna Ponton, that no one dares lift his voice and say that in the placed upon the fair name of the historic county. * * The way to stop lynchings is for the negro preachers and speakers to cry aloud against the one crime that leads to lynch law, it is with them. Let them stop denouncing lynchings and denounce the crime that always leads to lynchings, and then there will be no further need for Judge Lynch's services, when the crime ceases."—Roanoke News.

Crush to Go to Seashore.

Crush to Go to Seashors.

The Jasper Memorial Church, the colored congregation formerly presided over by the Rev. John Jasper, yesterday ran an excursion to Buckroe, carried down about litteen hundred persons. Probably as many more were ground the old Broad Street Station waiting to see the excursionists off.

Mr. Leurd, of Raleigh, N. C., who has been transferred to this city as district passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line Rallway, will assume the duties of this position to-day, succeeding Mr. Z. F. Smith, who will go to Raleigh, his old home, to succeed Mr. Leard there. The new appointes to this city has been in Richmond for some days, and has made a most favorable impression.

The members of the Corporation Commission startices of the Corporation c

WASD LUMBER

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

BY TALKING

to the people through The Times-Dispatch advertising columns you talk to thousands of buyers at one time.

You talk to them at a time when they are planning their day's purchases.

You talk to just the class of people you want to reach.

If you talk to them convincingly through your advertising, you will talk to them personally over your counters.

ACADEMY AND THE CASINO

"McFadden's Row of Flats," seems in a

dictions that seem distinct to go one of them.

The yellow kids appear to be a source of here.

The yellow kids appear to be a source of here-failing delight to those in the gallery, and the upper portion of the Academy last hight was crowded with old friends of Alex and George.

The entire first act of the piece is much the same that it has been—a slapstick hurrah affair, worked fast and turious.

All the control of the piece is the control of the piece is much the piece in the first act in the piece.

Miss Libble Hart, of the chorus, is given a chance in the first act, and in most jamily pale attire, does as clever work as any one in the company in rendering the musical number "Up and Down the Line." The Exposition Four do a good musical act, and their instruments are used to advantage several times during the control of the piece.

Field's Minstrels.

Field's Minstrels.

Tim Murphy is first in the field of this season's dramatic events, but his visit to this city this year will be doubly interesting because in "The Man from Missouri," he has an entirely new comedy written specially for him by George V. Hobart and Edward E. Rose, two of the most ciever writers of the day. Having a new play, Mr. Murphy has also provided new and appropriate scenic one bellishinent and has surrounded himself with an excellent company.

Dorothy Sherrod heads the list of the women, all of whom, it is said, wear quite a number of fetching gowns of the latest approved fashion. "The Man from Missouri" is one of those laughable comedies with no suggestion of horse play, but is clean, sweet and ap pre-

with no suggestion of horse play, but is clean, sweet and as pure as new mown hay.

Pettinglil and DeForrest's merry-makers opened a week's engagement at the Casino last evening, the summer theatre being three-fourths filed. There was only one number which was not given as advertised, and that was through no fault of the artists or the management, The Carmen sisters, banjoists, lost their instruments en route to the city, and made futile efforts to replace them, the ones procured here snapping the strings just as the curtain raised. The instruments are expected this morning.

The Twin Taylor sister, in fancy and novelty skating, provoked rounds of applause, executing some marvelous feats on rollz skates.

Borani and Neraro, the "Dandy Dude Tramp," in acrobatic feats, pleased the audience in daring feats, being called back several times.

Pettinglil and DeForrest, the headliners, in black face, kept the audience in a roar from the moment they stepped on the stage.

The Four Hills, "Much Ado About Nothing," are entertainers of high rank, the singing and dancing of the juvenile members of the quarette revving popular with the audience. "Fun in a Doctor's Office," was the most humorous fares of the bill as a whole is a good one, and will appeal to lovers of good, clean humor. Matiness Wednesday and Saturder, with performances each evening. Popular prices will obtain for the engagement,

BARGE ATTACHED

Paper Served on Joseph A. O'Brien by

U. S. Marshal.

The transportation of the uncompleted boilers for the government dredge, Begavard, from this city to Norfolk, where the tiredge begun by the William R. Trigg Company at its yards in this city is to be completed, was temperarily delayed yesterday by the service of an attachment by a Pederal officer on the barge Joseph A. O'Brion, on which the boilers were to be transported.

The attachment is to secure a judgment obtained several years ago by Capualn John A. Curtis, of this city against W. Gray and others, owners of the W. Gray and others, owners of the barge. The attachment was served by a United States deputy marshal, attached to the office of Marshal Morgan Treat. W. W. Gray is master f the vessel.

The attachment will not delay the completion of the Benyuard more than for a day or two, for the barge will be released as soon as the bond required in the cause can be given. This will propably be done to-day.

It is understood that the Galveston, the unfinished cruiser, at the Trigg yards, will be towed to Norfolk on Friday to be completed at the navy yard there. U. S. Marshal.

Negroes Killed by Blast.

(By Associated Press.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Aug. 31.—An explosion occurred in a rock quarry near Dandridge, Tenn. In a rock quarry near nor Smith and Samuel Amos were killed and Thomas Masine and George S. Wilson sustained serious wounds. All were colored. The men were attempting to drill out a blast that failed to fire, when it was touched off last Saturday. The drilling exploded the blast. Wilson probably will die.